NOTE XX.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE RHYNCHOPHORID GENUS CRYPTODERMA

DESCRIBED BY

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Cryptoderma plicatipenne, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Resembling as to shape *Cr. brevipenne* Rits. [1]), likewise from Borneo, but the elytra are more convex seen sideways; differing by the less regular sculpture on the prothorax and elytra; the punctures or pits are less numerous and consequently their interstices broader; the punctures are deeper and their interstices raised, which gives an uneven aspect to the upper surface especially on the sides of the elytra where the interstices are confluent.

Length of the males as well as of the females, measured from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra, 8—11 mm.

Covered with a brownish crust and with linear white markings; these markings are however of a very different development not depending from the sex; in some individuals they are entirely absent, in other specimens they are more or less incomplete, in still other ones the markings are quite normal like in *discors* Fabr. — The legs are of a somewhat more greyish colour.

The thorax is slightly longer than in the middle broad, very convex; at the base two flat, semi-ovate, shining black spots, making the incrusted surface deeply bisinuate. The scutellum is small, more or less ovate.

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1) Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. IV (1882), p. 182.

The elytra are much convex at a short distance from the base and narrow in regularly curved lines towards the end where they are rather narrowly-conjointly rounded; no distinct shoulders and faint apical tubercles; two slightly raised costae on each elytron, often very indistinct; the sutural interstice flat, distinctly broader than the first (innermost) costa. The basal margin of the elytra is much more directed upwards and forwards in the large males than in the small males and females, rather deeply concave between the innermost costae in the large males, less deeply concave in the smaller males, and straight or nearly so in the smallest males and in the females. The basal margin outward from the innermost costa has in the larger males two notches [1]) of which the one touching the innermost costa is the largest, in the smallest males and in the females only a trace of this notch is observable. Along the back of the elytra the punctuation is arranged in more or less regular rows, on the sides the punctuation becomes more irregular and the transverse interstices are confluent, so as to form irregular wrinkles whence the name of the species is derived.

Hab. North East Borneo. — Several males and females in the Leyden Museum, received from the Dresden Museum, where this species bears (in the Faust-collection) the name „*convexum* Rits." Under this name a large male-specimen from the Faust-collection has been figured on the plate belonging to Albert Bovie's Subfamily Cryptoderminae, forming the 70th fascicle of Wytsman's „Genera Insectorum."

Leyden Museum, February 1912.

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[1]) In *brevipenne* Rits. there is but a single notch; situated in front of the third interstice.